NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

" THE ORATORS OF FRANCE." - Second Notice. We endeavored in our last to give some idea of this book, as a translation; we now proceed to the proper "Book of Orators" itself, for the purpose of presenting to the public some of the portraits which CORMENIN has there sketched the most happily. That of LAMARTINE is hit off excellently, with mixed indulgence and sarcasm, praise and banter, such

as that vainest of great men seems to us eminently to deserve. We must translate in part for ourselves; for our Magnus Apollo of translators has not followed the text before us, but out of several different characters patched up a composite one, such as Cormenin himself protests against being praise which is either most wicked banter, (for how required to draw :

"Dear reader," says he, "I have come, I warn you, to the most difficult of all my portraits. Twenty times have I touched and retouched it; taken it down from my easel, and put it up again. What reproaches, too, have I not received from all who have done me the honor to examine it? 'You make him too handsome: ' 'you make him too ugly.' 'He is more the liberal :' ' he is more the royalist.' 'You do not paint him enough the conservative .' 'You make him too little the radical.' 'He is more 'of a socialist,' pretends one; 'he is less a socialist,' protests another. 'He is more religious,' insists this man; 'he has no religion at all,' avers that. What shall I do? To whom hearken? I have more than once half thrown away my brush ; the portrait has been the plague of my palette. How am I to satisfy, I will not say the poets, (who are insatiate of praise,) but the publicthat public which asks for unity in that which would no longer be a likeness if it had any unity; and content no less my adversaries, who reproach me with having changed my colors every time that Lamartine has changed his face ' What am I to do ' There is but one plan left me ; here it is :

which I have made of Lamurtine, at various periods, as poet, orator, politician. To each sketch shall be attached its date. Let any body tell me then, if he can, that Lamartine was not such at that date! Am I to paint people anywise but just as they were when they sat to me ' Observe, then, that if I now paint him, once more, as he is in 1847, I am not to be held responsible for the unlikeness of 1848, and there-

Then, after touching a little upon the difficulty of defining a public man of purposes and principles so shadowy and evanescent, he suddenly seems to yield to the solicitations of the poet; for there are people that would rather stand in the pillory than not be in the public eye. "But come!" says he, " since you will have it so, and since, perhaps, that is all that can be done, I will see if I cannot excuse you, by explaining you."

"But, look now! they will not give me the time; they interrupt me with fresh objections! How? say they: at first a follower of Legitimacy; then of Socialism; then a Conservative; then an adherent of the dynasty; then a Liberal; then almost a Jacobin, then a Catholic, and then a Rationalist: what has he been ' What has he not been ' What is he now? Must I reply that I can't help it; that I know nothing about it; that I won't be questioned ' No; I choose rather to ask what all that signifies ? Can the reproach of inconsistency, whether political, social, or religious, seriously reach a poet, and a lyric poet especially

" To define the lyric poet is to define Lamartine. A poet above all, the poet, in him, bears away the deputy, the politician, the statesman.

" He sings when he speaks; he sings when he writes; he sings when he meditates; he sings when the day rises, when the night falls; he sings when the wind moans, when the bird warbles; he sings when he sings; he sings always.

"What transformations in this man, unparalleled and apart A few years since he was defending that retrogressive policy which we were then combating; and now he makes into the boundless domain of Socialism dashes, plunges, that frighten us. Then, he was a proser, heavy, diffuse, cloudy; and now he writes pages which have the depth of thought and of style of our great masters. 'At that time he was a declaimer from memo ry: at present, he extemporizes upon any given subject, with a warmth, a boldness, a grace, a propriety, a wealth of imagery, an abundance of emotions, a happiness of expression, which no living orator approaches."

He next praises Lamartine's generous purposes as a public man, his devotion to the cause of humanity; by which he means (he says) "French guess whether he be a duke or a dresser of hair; but if La humanity, such as the relief of the poor, the free- MARTINE rises from his seat, by his lofty gesture, at the first dom of education, the care of foundlings," &c. By French humanity, Monsieur Cormenin no doubt means that special sort, not peculiar to France, but of which she has given many shining specimens: at home, and acts like Attila abroad : which prates in Paris of fraternity with the whole earth, and last of the great lords. glories in having under Napoleon desolated half Europe: which weeps over the woes of Poland, and burns five hundred Arabs (men, women, and out. Oh, yes! we know full well how humane is good to get them rotes. Monsieur Lamartine's would seem, according to our portrait-painter himself, rather of that sort, for Cormenin proceeds:

"But as to the cause of humanity in general, of justice in general, I regret that Monsieur de Lamartine has let himself, at least once, be infected with that shameful malady, that scabby patriotism, that dry and heartless national selfishness, which would sacrifice to the interest of our own country all the rest of the earth. So much of false and fatal empire, courts." over minds the most generous and hearts the most christian. has the passion for conquest !

seize upon an Ancona in the East, (Saint-John of Acre, for No : people so little fit for supreme power are al example,) and this without the slightest provocation on the ways the most reluctant to quit it. We might point part of the Sultan. Why no: as well wrest Malta from the English ' Oh, no; because the English are strong. Why, then, rob the Sultan of St. John of Acre? Why, but because he was weak !-unless, indeed, he was to be stripped vention, or in our own diminutives of them, ever had, near because he was a Turk. Admirable morals!

" Had England seized and kept Alexandria, not here, it would have been shame! and shame thrice over! upon her. empty forever, and it looks as if we should see leave it with But had France seized and kept (as they would have had her him the superb eloquence of imagery, the poetry of public do) Acre, not hers, it would have been glory ! glory thrice | business, the animated defence of social theses, [conjectures, over! to France. It is with the weight of such exclamations the generosity of popular theories, (such generosity as wants that Lamartine, with whatever of best in ministers and orators , to help itself, and the chivalry of high sentiments." and soidiers and journalists, and moralists and play-wrights we then had, weighed the public actions of the European Governments. Glory and shame, thus judiciously awarded, high-sounding words! what do you mean! Oh mighty sceptre of empty sentences! when shalt thou cease to rule us"

This is, indeed, bringing Lamartine's celestial theories to a rather decisive test. After all, an honest nation, like an honest man, must be honest abroad as well as at home. Its love of its own freedom cannot be very pure if it is willing to take away that of another people. But let us go on with Cormenin and Lamartine; and next of the diction:

"While Lamartine, the pupil of Mauguin, recited, word for word, his memorized speeches, his diction was loose, that glitter wonderfully, to no object except of proweak, dragging, involved, and never escaped from the lower region of phrase-making; but now he is grown so sure of his power to speak off-hand that he no longer holds on to the hard-rails of the tribune. He abandons himself to all the etrength of his swan-like flight; he cleaves the waves, and into the throne will either enable a man to govern spreads himself to the air, just as some ship flings out on the or make him really an orator of public affairs. For waters of some still lake its purple sails to the breeze.

* He began, after Napoleon's abdication, by entering the Body Guard of Louis XVIII. During the Hundred Days he kept out of sight. This loyally procured min, as Florence, ration, successive Secretaryships of Legation at Florence, Naples, and London. In 1830, Charles X, just before his the embassy to Greece. He now should kept out of sight. This loyally procured him, at the Resto-Naples, and London. In too downfall, gave him the embassy to Greece. He nowed led for a place in the Chamber of Deputies, but was defound, by 1822 he travelled to the Levant. In 1834 he was clearly deputy for Durkirk. He appears to have courted the King effect, and is no better than a romance; knowing the Opposition, and the Socialists by turns.

body but he speaks it or can speak it. From it escape in profusion, like so many luminous jets, a crowd of happy thoughts and of metaphorical expressions which surprise, charm, captivate you, which fill and ravish the ear and the soul of each

"No doubt this pomp of sounds and of epithets would, in any other orator, appear too studied, his figures of speech too poetical, this diction of his too dazzling, his closes of sentences too modulated; but listening to him, seeing him, one soon comes to feel that, in his sort of genius, he could not express himself otherwise; that to him the sublimity of his language is as natural as is vulgarity to a pettifogger; and that all these tine phrases, those fine sentiments, which one would at first take to be the work of the head and got by rote, come only from his heart."

Thus goes on our character-painter, in a style of could any thing be worse in parliamentary eloquence than all this !) or else debate and taste, in the French Chambers, must be the most ludicrous things ever beheld. Yet Guizor, always a most able speaker for business, a masterly debater, whether for attack or defence, luminous, lofty, and strong, is there; so is his great practical rival, THIERS, a man of great resources; so is ODILON BARROT, a man approaching, for commanding vigor and simplicity, to the antique models; so is Berryer, probably the greatest European speaker of the age. Alongside of such, how must all this poetical splendor appear, that may delight or surprise, but can never enlighten nor convince, can only captivate the car and the imagination, and is, in weighty affairs, merely fit to be wondered at, not listened to? We cannot think the discriminating, the acute Cormenin serious in all this, or that he means, by thus extolling LAMARTINE as a poetorator, to intend any thing else than the insidious praise that, for fine words, with nothing in them, Monsieur Alphonse de Lamartine is a little the "I will fling together into my Appendix the several eketches most surprising orator ever seen, a glorious piece of finery, a transcendant nothing.

We have thus far given the most striking parts of this portrait, the freshest which he has grawn of LAMARTINE, and answering, perfectly, as it seems to us, to that last aspect in which he has shown himself; where, action being the question, not words, he proved himself as poor in that as rich in these. Could talk, which may make revolutions conduct them, he was a man to sit on such clouds and direct the storm : but the seat gave way, and master Alphonse fell through.

But we must go on with the close of this picture. the traits of which, though growing yet more encomiastic, are still consonant with the meaning which we suppose them designed to convey; for, to the last, he gives him not one quality of the able man or real deliberative speaker. Yet he assigns him very generous qualities; for example, thus, in his

"If it is your pleasure that Lamartine shall always be the same," shall no more be flighty, the Frenchman would have said, had they an equivalent word in their language,) "ther hang yourself to his feet, and hold down to earth those sublime wings which bear him into space, across the real worlds of God's creating and the fantastic ones which are of the poet's. "If he has been legitimist, then socialist, and afterwards

conservative, and if he be to-day a liberal and to-morrow republican what's that to me ! Shall I be so tasteless as to exact from such a poet the fixed opinions of a fool?

"Even as the wild bee gathers his honey alike from th lofty cedar and the humble violet, from the sweet petals of the rose and in the bitter cup of the cytissus; so Lamartine, that bee of politics, in flitting through them, has gathered only what was sweetest and purest in each plant or flower of party, whether socialism, republicanism, legitimacy, or conservatism It is in this manner that he has belonged to each of them by turns, and perhaps still belongs to them all, without ceasing

This, for the moment, (he presently makes some mends,) must decidedly again be ironical; for of what value are, in the statesman, all these extracts, these quintessences, this ambrosia of systems and parties? A mere drone is he, at last, who carries not home honey for the hive. A poetical bee, only expatiating, like Monsieur Alphonse, for his own little bag, is a mere butterfly.

"Let some sprig of nobility, that has shot up his starry head between the benches of the Chamber, mount to the trione, and, unless told his name, we shall never be able words he lets fall, each stranger will at once have recognised the high manners, the elegant bearing, the polished tone of the old French chevallers. It was said, I believe, of Cato Ino. of Cassins, by Brutus, in Pintarch? that he was the last the demagogue humanity which talks like Howard of the Romans: well, taking him altogether, by the air, the distinction of his person, public and private, Lamartine is the

"I have often asked myself what Lamartine would have done upon the benches of the Convention; [ah, indeed ! along with Mirabeau. Danton, and those fiery geniuses !] and children) in a cave, because they would not come it seems to me that he would, by his touching appeals, have moved more than one of those savage hearts to the softenings some people are to their own land, where humanity of mercy and pity : what he would have been under Napoteon, and I have answered, a magnificent ambassador of the great emperor and great nation : what he would now be, if he were made minister, and it seemed to me that he would walk into his cabinet with all the naif enthusiasm of a good man and that, three months afterwards, tired of his own impotence, surfeited with disgusts, he would hand back to his door-keeper his red portfolio, and go to breathe in the shades of his loved solitudes an atmosphere purer than the poisoned one of

Not a bad guess, this last. It has all happened except that voluntary surrender of the red portfolio "Thus, Monsieur de L. desired, in 1840, that we should and that glad withdrawal to the beloved shades. to some Presidential and Ministerial examples at home ; but we won't.

> " No one, either in the Constituent Assembly or in Conor far, an oratorical physiognomy equal to his. Were such a man to disappear from the Chamber, his place there would be

As to that same chivalry, we have had some of it in our own country; and the chevaliers were, upon occasion, generally party men sadly supple. But let us finish.

"I think I shall not be accused of enving too much nor of saving too little, if now, on the 30th of January, 1847, I aver that Lamartine is the most flowery, the most lyrical, the most humanitarian of our orators, the most melodious of our poets, (without excepting Racine even,) the foremost of our extemorizers, an eminent prose-writer, a vast mind, a noble

Thus, in all this praise or banter, there is not one word about capacity, except that of making speeches curing Lamartine the admiration of people silly enough to suppose that raving about humanity is humanity, that talking grand theories is being a statesman, and that sticking the rhetorician's chair our own part, knowing well Lamartine as a poet of much more meledy than meaning, pretty without vigor, sentimental not passionate, dreamy not oughtful, (and such nearly is Cormenin's own judgment of his verse, in another earlier portrait of im which may be found translated in the book we are noticing;) knowing him as a traveller whose account of things never hesitates at any fiction for effect, and is no better than a romance; knowing

"He speaks a sort of dialect, magnificent, picturesque, and | ing with any party, though false enough to court nagical, which one might call Lamartine's tongue; for no- all by turns; knowing him as an orator who talked a very fine sort of blank verse, but was never supposed to perceive what he was after, except to be admired; knowing him as a legitimist turned demagogue, a republican who is such since the tyrant whom he joined in pulling down would not take one so incompetent for his minister; knowing him as an infidel who, Christianity being in vogue again in France, could talk apostolic fervors, in his Travels, about the Holy Sepulchre; knowing him as at last, in despair of figuring in politics that had any sense in them, taking to the furious nonsense of the Socialists, and making himself the grand doctor of those absurd disciples; and, finally, knowing him, though not a bad man in intentions, as a historian capable, because the old Revolution was getting popular again, of panegyrizing Robespierke the most flagitious of villains and detestable of monsters, as a friend of liberty and almost a god knowing all this, we say, we have, from the beginning, looked on a revolution which was silly enough to set him at its head, with just such confidence as we should on a grand subversion of every thing in Great Britain, which should deliberately select Tom Moore-though he is a better politician as well as poet-to conduct it.

Adieu, Monsieur Alphonse, thou troubadour of the tribune! When sentences turn to sceptres, thou shalt be another Napoleon, and crown thyself the universal emperor of that dominion of the dictionary, that world of words. Then shall our own statesmen of sound, our syllable-catchers of strict construction, whose bloody enigmas Mexico mourns and our puzzled populace has refused to see out to any further solution, restore themselves with some edeeming riddle, rise again to be the potentates of politics that are but puns, and fraternize with thy hantasms. And, should some insurrection of meanng, some rebellion of sense, ever spring up in thy realm of unrealities and shake thy sway, we will like faithful allies, send thee some legions of invincible Abstractionists, armed with the Virginia Resolutions of '98, General Jackson's ideas of State Rights and Judicious Tariffs, Mr. Van Buren's Southern Principles, Mr. Polk's notion of our "unquestionable rights," and the Richmond Enquirer's bjections to a military chieftain. Transcendentalism will have to be on its last legs, if all this don't set it up again.

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andscape-painter we would now discourse : with due respect to others, equal perhaps to him in effort and in aspiration, we say 'our great landscape-painter.' Core, the gifted and the great, is dead. He has run his 'course of time,' and is reaping, we trust, his 'course of empire' of bliss in those happy lands where the poet of religion and of nature can see the elements in their magnificence, and dwell forever without care upon the effulgence of beauty. There are others in art near to the hearts of the dwellers in this great city of enterprise and struggling genius, whom we shall name hereafter, as in duty bound; but for the present we must deal with the misty, the tmospheric, the nature-student, Doughtr. Proud are we to call him friend; proud are we to call him who is the bosom been companion of the earth, the air, the sun, the rivers, and the woods, our friend. Are we too extravagant? Look at the works of REYNOLDS: look into the lectures of FUSELI the critical enthusiasm and beaming printed thoughts of the 'Oxford Student,' and accuse us not of 'overstepping the molesty of Nature.' DOUGHTY !- for years this simple-mannered man of mind has been in our midst; at times he has wandered away from us into the European realms, and his pictures have been brought before us time after time, and we have been lost in wonder at their beauty. He has lately returned from a pilgrimage abroad; he, the profound master of light and shadow, has been in England, and in France, and in the National Academy in London, and in the long and superb Louvre at Paris; he has stood face to face with the Apostles of Art. He has now returned, in his prime, to his native country. In the exhibition at the Academy, a few months since, he exhibited his upright picture of 'Solitude.' It hangs now in one of the largest and most frequented rooms in our city. How dreamy the composition; what a touch and what a truth throughout! Step by step, over huge ledges of rock, and beneath the gnarled branches of trees, through the mists of the cataract, we are led up the lonely mountainside, and from some high-pinnacled rock we look into the vast distance, and see still the gleam of rushing waters, and fancy that we hear the waving branches of trees. His air is air; the multitudinous trees bend beneath its breath, or stand fixed

"Donouny's distances are superb. It is not naint that

we see before us. His blue does not look like ultra-marine and lake, but like mountain-land seen through the very atmo sphere itself. His meetings of hills are softly blended, as if the breeze interlaced the lines, and the air quivered the branches of trees together. There is moonlight over the snow-forest in his picture at the Art Union. How vast and how sublime the dim outline of that landscape! Over those dark worlds of trees the winds will take hours to pass, and the eagle will speed until his strong pinions tire, before he reaches the limit of the distance. Gleaming through the overhanging branches of snow-covered trees, a rivulet dashes over rock and through ravine, and is lost among the soft ice that lies before the spec-Hung where it is, in the our excellent Art Union, it is too blue, because other pictures near it are too red : and here we would like to 'gauntlet' little with this our New York Art Union. They say they will 'hang pictures according to time of purchase.' This, we deferentially say, is wrong-headed and heavy-handed. Put your best pictures in the best places, as a reward for the highest talent. Is your institution one of money or one of taste Both, perhaps: better that it were one entirely of taste, and let the money stand behind the curtain in the treasurer's hand, to be paid to the painters. If you be a society of taste, (as we suppose and uphold you to be,) be tasteful. 'Give the d-I his due. Hang your bad purchases all together, where you like, but elevate your good purchases according to light, according to taste, and the appropriateness of adjacent things Doughty's pictures and Cole's pictures should be placed apart from the rest. We all admit them to be our masters; Cole in one style and Doughty in another. Cole is epical, Doughty is epilogical; Cole, in his later studies, is the Painter of Poetry; Doughty, in study perpetual, is the Painter of Nature. Let us honor both-the dead renowned and the living beautiful. When the tomb shall have closed (and Heaven keep open that gate for many, many years !) over the sturdy, nonest-locking figure of our friend Doughty, how his works will rise like flowers of beauty and taste from the rich soil o his inurned genius! While he lives, let him be honored while he lives and breathes, and holds his masculine face upward to the skies, and wields his fervent brush, so obedient to his genius, let him be appreciated. In the name of genius and in the behalf of our country's art, let this great and modes man be sought after. Let his studio, in our artist-inhabited street, yeleped White, be visited. There, in the same house with him, worships the spirit of beauty, HUNTINGTON-he who painted 'Mercy's Dream;' and whoever visits there our misty man of art, our lonely brook and shadowy mountain painter, will be richly repaid. Much more could we say, much more should we say of him, and others of his gloriou protherhood, who pursue the truths of Nature, and give to us in our rich or poor saloons, as the case may be, the effulgence

SANTA ANNA OUTWITTED .- The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of October 10 relates the following anecdote on the authority of a correspondent in Cuba :

of sunset or the silver of moonrise."

On Friday night last a man was discovered in the premisof General Santa Anna, carrying away a box belonging to one of the general's servants. The fellow was captured, and th owner of the box was for taking his prisoner to the cage; but Santa Anna proposed that he should be secured for the night, and in the morning he could be lodged in the hands of the and in the morning he could be lodged in the hands of the authorities. The box was therefore taken away from him authorities. The box was therefore taken away from nin, and, at the suggestion of the general, he was still tied to a tree in such a manner that there was no doubt of his security. The general seemed, however, to have some doubts, for he got up more than once during the night to satisfy himself that the fellow was safe. About two o'clock he again left his bed to have another look at his prisoner, but his bird had flown, and, what was more surprising, he had taken away the box with him. How the third managed to loose himself, and make his way into the very place wherein the property he had first stolen was placed, after being taken away from him, no one can tell. No intelligence has been as yet heard of the thief or the stolen property.

AREANSAS COURTS - The way they do it .-- A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, writing from El Dorado, (Ark.) relates the following:

rado, (Ark.) relates the following:

"R. H. M., an attorney of high standing at our bar, being coun el in a case then pending, was called by the Sheriff from the courthouse door three times distinctly—R. H. M. Esq., R. H. M. Esq., but no answer to either call, and it was impossible to proceed with the case without him Some inquiry was made by the Court 'in person,' when one of the erowd walked up to the bench, saying: 'El you want him pretickeler, Judge, he's over at B.'s playing poker.' Here was a fix. The Court had too much respect for such sport to break up the game, but could not conveniently adjourn; so, after reflecting a moment, he very coolly remarked to his informant, 'Go over and play his hand a while, and tell him to come into Court,' "

AMERICAN AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.

The following letter, directed to the Sup Prussian Schools, was written at the request of his brother in-law, for some eight years Pastor of a German church in th city of New York. By him it was translated into the Ger man language, and published in one or more German paper in this country ; which, with a large package of specimen from the New York schools, was sent for publication and distribution to the proper school functionary in Prussia.

To the General Superintendent of Prussian Schools.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4, 1848. The schools of New York city and other parts of America have adopted the principle of aiding the improvement of others as a part of their system. They prepare specimens a shall a second others as a part of their system. writing, drawing, needlework, mechanism, minerals, shells, plants, and other works of nature and art for sending abroad o aid the great cause of education in all parts of the world. Their motto is " Our field is the world and all mankind our neighbors." To benefit their neighbor, they aim to say in deeds more than words, "let there be light!" hoping by works of nature and art, thus prepared by their hands, to send to some other school, State, or country the light of science of the mind and soul of knowledge and good will.

In this work the New York schools invite the Germa chools to unite. From the very high character long possesses German schools, they will doubtless be able to give light schools in America, which they will reflect to each other, nd perhaps unite in reflecting back to Germany, possibly to many parts of the world. In this way schools can give ligh is all over the world.

If all the nations in the world should thus unite in sending o each other the light of knowledge and good will, they would brow up such a wall of defence against the invasion of their rights as would enable them to beat their swords into ploughhares and their spears into pruning books, and learn that would be best to go to war no more. Every enlightened mind and especially Christians, will acknowledge that it is alike their interest and duty to use their endeavors to bring about such a state of things among the nations of the earth. also be a question, whenever it arrives, whether schools wil not have the principal agency in the work?

Such an interchange among the schools of different nations, all sending from their abundance in the common blessings of Providence to make up what may be lacking by their neigh bors and children of the same bountiful giver, would doubtless be hailed by the schools themselves as a joyful event, leaving he accomplishment of the work only to the assent of the teach ers and parents for their children to engage in it. Nor will it be doubted by any one that pupils, while thus animated, as certainly they would be, to let their light shine upon their

leighbor, would themselves be most successfully enlightened.

It is hence plain that the schools of the world, by letting the light of knowledge and good-will shine upon each other, producing widely-extended acts of kind and christian reciprocation, would produce a powerful defence, if not an impassable barrier, against hostile invasion, and thus entirely avoid or greatly lessen the expense of navies, arsenals, and other mu-nitions of war. It is also plain that the schools themselves, and every member of every school over the whole world, would hail such an interchange of kind reciprocations as the most joyful event that could possibly arrive. It is equally plain that such reciprocations among schools for aiding and improving each other would in the best possible manner promote the improvement of all. Where, then, is the loss and where the difficulty in securing the good? Simply in the assent of teachers and parents for their pupils to engage in the work. And what can be the motive for withholding such Surely there can be no motive, and such assent cannot be withheld.

Parents, teachers, and other friends of schools in Germany are hence invited to encourage and aid their young friends in uniting with the children of the same common Father in America, for letting their light shine to each other, again to be reflected to all parts of the world. If animals, plants, fruits, agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, household furniture, articles of dress, different kinds of food, or every thing in nature or art, should be drawn by young German hands with the names of all, both in German and English, added, and sent to America, children here could see what German hands can do, and try to do the same with their own hands They would also see what things, both of nature and art, are produced in Germany, and what they are called in the German as well as English language. The same can be done by American schools for their neighbors, their brothers and isters in Germany.

While the young Germans and Americans are thus engaged in works of kindness in giving light to each other, they will not need cannons, swords, spears, or any other instrument to prevent their doing each other hurt; so they can take their swords and beat them into ploughshares, and fill their ships of war with something to do each other good, instead of cannons, powder, and other instruments of death, for they will learn so many better ways that they will want to go to war

He who thus addresses German children is trying to do all he can to aid the American children to do good, and not evil, to their neighbors in Germany, and now invites both German and American children, each in their own way, to let their light shine not only to each other, but, by aiding each other

Schools and children, both in Germany and America, ar thus invited, though far apart, to join hands and bearts with each other, for doing good to each other, and to the whole IOSIAH HOLBROOK. world, by their friend,

AN ASVIUM FOR THE DEAF AND DE

FROM THE RALEIGH (N. C.) REGISTER. The edifice for this purpose, the erection of which was provided for by the last Legislature, is now nearly completed, on Caswell square, in this city. It is a splendid building, finer even, in its external appearance, than our boasted and majestic Capitol, and it is at once an ornament to the metropools, a monument of public humanity and liberality, and s noble specimen of architectural skill and ingenuity. It is built of brick, with a rough cast resembling the finest cut granite, and so perfect is the imitation the most practised eye might be deceived by it. The style of architecture is unique, resembling, perhaps, more than any other that of the old and stately Norman Gothic castles of England. Yet it is far from being purely Gothic. It harmoniously blends the excellencies of different styles, originally designed and combined by the architects and contractors, (Messrs. Dabney and John Cosby, as much with reference to strength and utility as to beauty. The chief or centre building fronts Halifax street on the east it is four stories high, and, with its massive columns and lofty turrets, presents a front which is hard to beat on this side of the Atlantic. The two wings, three stories, intended chiefly for dormitories, the one for the male, and the other for the female pupils, are admirably constructed, and will keep them as distinctly separated as if they were on opposite sides of the street. It is due to the intelligent and worthy contractors to say, the work has been faithfully executed, as well as handsomely planned; and that, instead of falling below, it rises above public expectation.

The pouch in which the way mail is conveyed on the great Southern route was found in one of the small streets of Philadelphia on Sunday morning, rifled of its contents. The way letters placed in it at the post office in New York on Saturday evening for places south of Philadelphia are among those ta ken out. When or how the pouch was stolen has not been discovered. It is a wonder, considering how carelessly these things are conveyed to and from the landings and some of the city post offices, that this does not happen more frequently.

The Wheeling Times establishment is offered for sale by its present publisher, JAMES G. WHARTON, Esq. Connect ed with it is a job office, a bindery, and all the necessaries for newspaper and book work.

FATHER TAYLOR ON GOV. BRIGGS.-At the close of his services on Sunday afternoon Father Taxion held up the Governor's proclamation, appointing a day of Thanksgiving, and said : " Brethren, I would read this paper if I had strength enough left to do it. It is very long, and as good as it is long. It ends with the prayer 'God save the Commonwealth!' Thank God, brethren, that was done a week ago."

MACHINERY FOR MEXICO.-The brig Murtha Savage which sailed from New London for Vera Cruz on the 26th instant, has on board the machinery complete for two pape mills; one of which is to be established at Contreras, the other at Guadalaxara. The machinery was manufactured by Messrs. Smith, Winchester & Co., of Windham, Connecti cut, and is valued at \$50,000.

FREAKS OF A LOCOMOTIVE .- On Tuesday evening last th engine which took the Philadelphia train to New Branswick when detached from the train, was left in charge of the fire man for the purpose of being placed in the engine house. Th fireman, it appears, in backing the engine, came in so rapidly that the speed could not be checked until it came in contact with the rear wall of the building, which was much broken by the collision. The falling of the broken wall led the firean to think that the building was about to come down upon him, whereupon he threw the machinery in forward motion, and jumped from the engine to save himself The engine, heavy head of steam, instantly started forward, and ran with great speed toward the railroad bridge, the draw which was off, and the engine was precipitated into the cana with a tremendous crash, which destroyed it.
[Philadelphia Ledger,

TEXAS DEBT.

Agency for the Preparation, Presentation, and adjustment of Claims against the late Republic of Texas.

THE undersigned offers his services to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, services to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, to prepare, present, and adjust their claims with the Auditor and Comptroller of the State of Texas, under the provisions of the act of the 20th of March last, which, it will be seen by the appended copy of saidact, embraces bonds and certificates of stock, bearing interest; promissory notes, with and without interest; audited serip; advances of money; bounties of land or money; arms and military and naval stores; provisions, transportation, and supplies of every kind furnished the army and navy; and all claims whatever against the late Republic of Texas.

As many of the creditors of the late Republic of Texas reside at a great distance from the capital of the State of Texas, the undersigned further proposes to attend the sitting of the next regular session of the Legislature, and to give his personal attention and exertions to the interest of those who engage his services as agent.

The citizens of the State of Texas are anytous to discharge.

services as agent.

The citizens of the State of Texas are anxious to discharge

The citizens of the State of Texas are anxious to discharge the just debts of the late Republic of Texas. Their representatives in the last Legislature passed the law herewith presented with the view to ascertain the amount of the public debt; and it is confidently believed that the next Legislature will make provision to discharge the whole debt, in a manner satisfactory to the creditors, with money, lands, or bonds bearing an equitable interest. Should the holders of any bonds, notes, or other obligations of the late Republic of Texas omit or refuse to present them within the time prescribed by law, they will be barred from payment unless by special act of the Legislature.

will be barred from payment unless by special act of the Legislature.

In reference to the prospect of the ability of Texas to discharge her indebtedness with money at an early time, it is perhaps not improper for the undersigned to remark here that it is believed to be greatly to the interests of both the United States and Texas for the former to purchase and appropriate the northern prairie lands of the latter to the permanent location of her Indian tribes. Whilst this territory will admit only of a very sparse agricultural population, and is unfit for slave labor, its adaptation and utility for the peculiar habits of the Indian race is unsurpassed in America. It is estimated that the unsold and unlocated domain of Texas amounts to about ninety millions of acres. Humanity to the Indian tribes, and the interests of Texas and of the United States, would, it is believed, be subserved by an equitable negotistion and purthe interests of Texas and of the United States, would, it is believed, be subserved by an equitable negotistion and purchase by the United States of a part of the lands of Texas; for, at present, whilst the United States has jurisdiction over the Indians, the appropriation, sale, and settlement of the vacant lands within the limits of Texas are under the exclusive control and management of the State; and constant border difficulties and hostilities may be expected as long as the Indian villages in any part of the State remain subject, as they now are, to be located and settled upon by citizens of the United States holding land claims issued by the late Republic of Texas.

Texas.

Should the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, or any part of them, prefer to receive land warrants, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, for their claims, it is highly probable that the Legislature of the State of Texas will grant them lands at that rate.

The undersigned will be subject and conform to the instruc

The undersigned will be subject and conform to the instructions of all those who engage his services as agent. He will
have a desk in the counting-room of Messrs. Wills & Rawlins,
New Orleans, and an office in the city of Austin, Texas. He
will leave New Orleans about the first of September for the
city of Austin, with the view to take and present in person
such claims as have been and may be placed in his hands up to
that time, and will again visit New Orleans in the course of
the coming winter, and subsequently spend his time, for the
convenience of those who place business in his hands, alternately at Austin and New Orleans, until the meeting of the hext
regular session of the Legislature, in November, 1849.

The original debt and interest of the late Republic of Texas
is estimated, from the most reliable information, at about

s estimated, from the most reliable information, at \$12,000,000.

leans, care of Messrs. Wills & Rawlins.

leans, care of Messrs. Wills & Rawlins.

MEMUCAN HUNT, of Texas.

P. S. The undersigned, from the large-quantity of business which has already been placed in his hands, thinks it highly probable that he will find it necessary to form a co-partnership, or employ an assistant, to be enabled to do full justice to those who may make him their agent; in which event his friends and patrons may feel assured that such person will be one whom he has known long and intimately, and in whom the fullest reliance can be placed, both as regards qualifications and integrity.

M. H.

A power of attorney, with authority to act as agent, with wo respectable witnesses, residents of the city or county with he claimants, will be necessary in all cases. The following

the claimants, will be necessary in all cases. The following form will answer, viz;

"I hereby constitute, authorize, and empower Memucan Hunt, of Texas, my agent and attorney in fact, for me and in my name to present, prosecute, and adjust, before the Auditor and Comptroller, my claims of every description against the late Republic of Texas, and to receive and receipt for the proper certificates or other evidence of said adjustment.

"Given under my hand, at _____, this _____ day of ______, 184.__."

CHAPTER 143.

An act to provide for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Texas. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,

That the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, shall cause six months' notice to be given, by publication in some newspaper published weekly in the city of Austin, New Orleans, Washington city, and New York, requiring all persons having any claim or demand for money against the late Republic of Texas to present the same to the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts, on or before the second Monday in November, 1840; and the claims that shall not be presented on or before that ime shall be postponed.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of

Sec. 2. Be it jurther enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor and Comptroller, jointly, to receipt, under their scals of office, for all claims presented to them, setting forth the par value thereof at the time the same accrued or were issued, the name of the person to whom the debt accrued, the date and amount thereof. The Auditor and Comptroller shall cach keep a correct list, in books kept for that purpose, separately: First, the audited or ascertained claims, such as stock bonds, treasury notes, military scrip, or any other audited or ascertained claim; second, all claims, with sufficient evidence and vouchers to authorize them to audit under the late Republic of Texas; thirdly, such claims as are not sufficiently authenticated by vouchers. It is hereby made the duty of the lic of Texas; thirdly, such elaims as are not sufficiently au-thenticated by vouchers. It is hereby made the duty of the Auditor and Comptroller to report to the next session of the Legislature for its action. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of

the Comptroller and Auditor, jointly, to report to the next biennial session of the Legislature, for final adjustment, the whole amount and character of the public debt ascertained ac-

whole amount and character of the public debt ascertained according to the provisions of this act, together with such suggestions concerning the same as they may deem just and proper; and they shall likewise report semi-annually, from the first of May, 1848, to the Governor, the amount and character of claims presented and filed in their office; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause a synopsis of the report to be sted in some newspaper at the seat of Government in the c. 4. Be it finither enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor and Comptroller of Public Accounts to classify all clifting presented under the provisions of this act, reducing the same to the actual par value which may have been realized by the late Republic, and may report such further classifications as they may deem best calculated to preserve the rights of the State and to do equity to the holders of the claims; and the classification and rate of payment recommended by the Audielassification and rate of payment recommended by the Audi-tor and Comptroller shall be subject to the revision, amend-ment, and ratification of the next Legislature; and that this actake effect from and after its passage. Approved, March 20, 1848.

PRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES. Nursery at Linden Hill, near Washington.

FOR SALE, at the Nurseries of the subscribe a very extensive assortment of Fruit Trees, con-sisting of apple, pear, peach, nectarine, apricot, plum, cherry, quince, &c.

Ornamental, Evergreen, and Shade Trees.

The collection of trees for ornament and shade Trees.

The collection of trees for ornament and shade for streets and lawns is very extensive, and of large growth; amongst which are Balm of Gilead, or Silver Fir; Spruce and Hemlock; Fir; White or Weymouth Pine; Linden; Sugar Maple; Silver Maple; Tulip Poplar; European and American Ash; Chinese Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven; white and scarlet flowering Horse Chestnut, and a variety of others.

Also, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, Bulbous Roots, Dahlias, and Herbaceous Plants.

A catalogue, with directions for planting, can be had at the stall of the proprietor in the Centre Market; at the seed store of John F. Callan, near the General Post Office; and of E. M. Linthieum, Georgetown; who, as agents, will receive and forward orders.

All orders through the post office, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

All orders through the post office, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

A branch of the establishment is located on 14th street, for the convenience of citizens to call and select for themselves.

In this establishment are now about twelve thousand apple and twenty thousand peach trees, of size suitable for planting.

The above trees, being all raised under the immediate care of the proprietor, can be confidently recommended as genuine, and will be supplied fresh dug from the ground.

nov 15—1awifc15thAp JOSHUA PEARC.

GREAT ECONOMY IN KINDLING FIRES!

Patent-right secured.

Patent-right secured.

PUBLIC attention is invited to a composition called CHEEVER'S FIRE KINDLING, which is the most asfe, convenient, and economical article ever used for kindling fires. It will dispense with the use of shavings and paper, and thus remove a very great risk from many houses. Apiece one by half an inch, taking fire by a match, will give a strong and intense blaze for fifteen or twenty minutes, and will ignite wood or bituminous coal. A larger quantity will kindle the an bracite. Many testimonials as to its utility might be offered, but a trial will convince the most incredulous. Fifty cents will supply one fire for six months. It is having a rapid sale in all the Northern cities.

N. B. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.

A. GRAY, Bookseller, general agent for the District and Alexandria, 7th street, near H, Washington., dec 2—3taw7t